

(trapezoid, magnum and unciforme.) The bones had not been replaced. Improvement by massage.

4. *Two cases of congenital malformation of the lower extremities.* By the editor and Dr. Dinter. Both cases are classified as the intrauterine fracture of the tibia of Braun. But as the fibula is absent in one case, and the toes are not normally developed this classification is called in question by the author, who suggests two great a tension of the skin over the parts affected as a cause for deformities.

5. *A case of coccygeal tumor.* By Dr. Martin Benno Schmidt. Complete clinical and pathological description of a cystic tumor over the coccyx in a child of 9 months and its removal, with remarks as to its probable origin from the conus medullaris.

6. *Contributions to vesical surgery. A.—Operative treatment of hypertrophied prostate.* By the editor and R. Meyer. Two cases in which the editor performed suprapubic cystotomy and exsected the middle prostatic lobe by galvanocautery. Ages 67 and 72 respectively. One case complicated with stone, the other with cystitis. In both cases improvement occurred, by reason of diminished cystitis and extraction of stones; but in neither case did the ability to urinate voluntarily return. The editor attributes this to failure to dilate the prostatic urethra.

He believes excision of the middle lobe of the prostate only indicated when the rest of the prostate is not enlarged; but prefers the supra-pubic method for its removal. Complications with the disease of other organs behind the bladder contraindicate all interference.

*B.—Three cases of tumor of the bladder.* By the editor, Drs. Schadenbrod and Kollath,

(1). Villous tumor of the bladder; occlusion of right ureter, cystitis, nephritis. Death on fourth day. No operation. Autopsy.—A second tumor of benign papillary character was found near the right ureter.

(2). Patient, æt. 62, suffered for two years from hæmaturia. Microscopically portions of a villous tumor found in urine. Sectio alta; ablation of tumor. Dismissed improved. Death four months later from inanition. No recurrence of hæmorrhage.

(3). Primary cancer of bladder with metastases, in man æt. 51 years. Sectio alta. Tumor scraped out, Wound packed with iodoformized gauze. Death one month later. Autopsy.

ZUR URANOPLASTIK, STAPHYLORRHAPHIE UND PROTHESE. Von Dr. med. LUDWIG BRANDT in Berlin. Berlin, 1888. Aug. Hirschwald; New York, G. E. Stechert.

## URANOPLASTY, STAPHYLORRHAPHY AND PROTHESIS.

Mamy surgeons having of late expressed an opinion that artificial palates and pharyngeal obturators had been superseded by plastic operations, the author takes exception to this view. He concedes that in early life and after traumatisms plastic operations have beneficial results. But for the purpose of improving articulation in adults, in syphilitic destruction, etc., a prothesis can be employed with more advantage than operative procedures, especially as unsuccessful operative attempts greatly interfere with the efficient application of an artificial palate.

The author has constructed original protheses consisting of inflatable india-rubber or goldbeaterskin bags, which are introduced in a collapsed state into the palatine apertures and the pharyngeal space, and can then be inflated in situ by the patient himself. These neither interfere with the natural play of the muscles, nor become macerated. The muscular action displaces the air from one portion, and forces it to the point where it is most necessary. Sketches accompany the pamphlet.

ALLGEMEINE UND SPECIELLE ORTHOPÄDISCHE CHIRURGIE MIT EINSCHLUSS DER ORTHOPÄDISCHEN OPERATIONEN. Von Dr. AUGUST SCHREIBER, Leipzig und Wien, Franz Deuticke, 1888. New York, G. E. Stechert.

## GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY, INCLUDING ORTHOPEDIC OPERATIONS.

Readers of the *ANNALS OF SURGERY* are not unacquainted with the author of this volume, the chief surgeon of the Hospital at Augsburg, reviews of his monographs on the same subject having been before presented.

In the present text-book he aims to give us a complete survey of modern orthopedic surgery. The historical aspect of the subject has been duly considered as well, and whenever the older methods possess special advantages they have been correspondingly brought forward. The etiology and pathology of the various disorders have received sufficiently minute attention to render the methods of treatment intelligible to the student and permit an insight into the conditions favoring an early diagnosis.

Numerous and complete lists of the literature of each subject are given; and the text is illustrated throughout with excellent wood-cuts and photogravures.

W. W. VAN ARSDALE.